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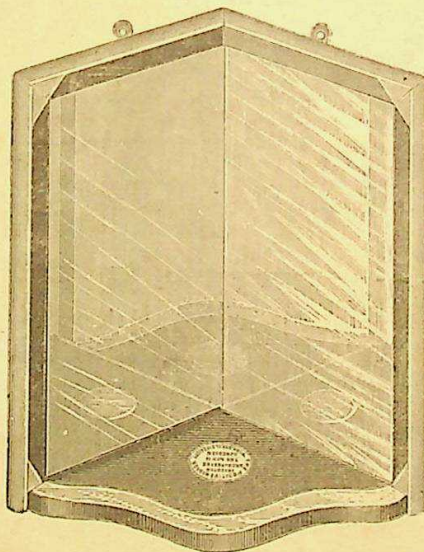
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Invention 7/2/84 **A Positive Mirror.** *2989*

Our readers will recollect that we have already referred to the Positive Mirror, invented and patented by the Rev. John Joseph Hooker, of Tideswell, Derby. We are now enabled to place an illustration of the same before our readers. We repeat that in the mirrors at present in use the reflection of an object is obtained from a single reflecting surface, which for all practical purposes is a level or flat surface. Such mirrors, instead of giving what may be termed a true or positive reflection, give what may be called a negative reflection. For instance, a watch would be reflected with the position of the figures and motion of the hands reversed, printed matter would be reversed by negative reflection back to the face simile of the type from which it was printed, and similarly the features, limbs, or movement of the human body are reversed by reflection from left to right and right to left.

The invention under review, the Positive Mirror, achieves its object by two flat reflecting surfaces, accurately meeting at right angles, which may, if desired, for convenience of construction, be made up of two separate flat reflecting surfaces accurately fitted to each other, so as to form two planes meeting at right angles, or the two planes meeting at an angle may be parts or wings of the same reflecting plate, the object being to obtain two reflecting surfaces converging and meeting at right angles, the reflection being obtained from the inner or converging surfaces. These two surfaces form the mirror, which gives the true or positive reflection of any object within its field or scope. The invention may of course be carried



HOOKE'S POSITIVE MIRROR.

out on a small as well as on a large scale, and can be made as ornamental as it is useful. For toilet purposes, for instance, tall mirrors constructed on this principle would serve a special purpose. The invention can also be utilized for shop windows, and by placing another reflecting surface of less height before it and a light within the triangle, a very pretty effect is obtained through the multiplication of lights.

See U.S. #379,623
See J.W. #352

Hooker 370, 623 - Sept. 21, 1887 - 45/79